Quietly and Peacefully at Greystone, on the Hudson, After a Brief Illness.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED AT NEW YORK.

His Sudden Death a Great Shock to the Country-Expressions of Serrow.

YORKERS, N. Y , August 4 .- Samuel J. Tilden died at Greystone this morning at ten minutes before 9 o'clock. He had been enjoying his usually good health up to last' Saturday evening. While sitting on the stoop of his residence after sundown on that evening he was taken with a slight chill, which settled on his stomach and bowels, producing inflammation, from which he suffered all night. On Sunday he was slightly better and was Tilden I thought he looked very able to ride out. On Sunday evening poorly.' he felt much worse, and continued to grow weaker, but until last night there were no fears of the consequeness. This morning it became apparent that the end was near. Dr. Chas. E. Simmonds and Miss Gould, a relative of Mr. Tilden, were at the residence before Mr. Tilden died. He tried to speak, but only moved his lips, failing to make any sound. He passed away quietly and peacefully. His death occurred in the couth chamber of the mansion, overlooking the Hudson. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral. Mr. George W. Smith, Mr. Tilden's private secretary, says he has not received any instructions from the relatives. Mr. Tilden was born on February 9, 1814, in New Lebanon, Columbia county, and was therefore 72 years old. He leaves one sister, the mother of the late Col. Pelton, and several nephews, children of his brothers, Moses and Henry Tilden. MR. TILDEN'S LAST HOURS.

The Statesman of this afternoon contains the following authentic statement of Mr. Tilden's last hours:

Dr. Simonds, his attending physician, who lives next to Greystone, eays that Mr. Tilden had been in unusually good health during the last four months. He had taken great pleasure in his home, his new greenhouses, his choice live stock, his yacht Viking and in reading and entacked by naussa and diarrhosa on Sunday afternoon, but they yielded to mild treatment, so that on Monday he was able to take a ride. He continued in his usual health until Tuesday afternoon, when the nausea and passed some time in his library in the were one or two callers to whom Mrs. evening, as was his custom. On being awisted to his bedroom by Dr. that one of Mr. Tild n's relatives had Simonds the first sign of approach- said that he was doing remarkably log failure of the heart was noticed | well. None of the family were in the his difficult breathing while as city today. cending the stairs. He was put to bed and constantly watched and nourished through the night, but his strength gradually failed. At about 8 o'clock this morning, Dr. Samuel Swift was summoned by Dr. Sim- following dispatch: monds for consultation. On Dr. Swift's arrival he found Mr. Tilden seated in his easy chair, in which he had been | Col. Samuel J. Tilden, Greystone, N. Y. placed to relieve his breathing. He had lost the power of speech about an hour before, and was evidently near the end. He quietly passed away within fifteen minutes after Dr. Swift's arrival. He died in the middle bed room, on the second floor, with southern exposura.

AT NEW YORK.

A GREAT SUBPRISE TO THE COMMUNITY -WHAT THE POLITICIANS BAY, NEW YORK, August 4.—The unex-pected death of Mr. Tilden was a great urprise to the community and poli-

ticians generally. Sheriff Grant said: "Mr. Tilden was one of the greatest men that ever lived in this country. In his death Tamany Hall, which has been very much attached to him, will suffer a great

Deputy Sheriff Joel O. Stevens charactorized Mr. Tilden as a man of great ability and statesmanship, who always had the interests of the country at heart. He showed his devotion by his submission to the iniquitous proceeding at the time of the election of His course upon that occasion kept the country from a state of au-

Assemblyman Phil Kernan recarded Mr. Tilden as a men of rare ability, whose death would be a great loss to

the country.

Deputy County Clerk Gilroy said: "It is a great pity that the fraud of 1876 en's death. That stain remains upon the history of the country, and always will. Mr. Tilden was one of the greatst statemen this country ever produced, and even in his dying years he showed his ability by his views with ence to our coast delenses.

Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, said: "He was a very able man and fairly elected President of the United S ates, as I suppose is now generally admitted. I knew that he had been a very sick man for some time past, and his death was not entirely unexpected to me."

Judge Beach, of the Court of Com-

as, said: "His death is a great loss, both personally and politically," Lawyer David McClure said: "Fie was a man of great ability. He was cheated out of the Presidency."

EXPRESSIONS OF SORROW. The news of Mr. Tilden's death spread through the city rapidly. The newspaper offices builetined it early, and so the news soon scattered broadthe news soon scattered broad-Expressions of sorrow were rd on all sides, and from parties of political faith, at the loss the counhad sustained. Though it was that Mr. Tilden had been in bad health for some time past, his death not being looked for and comng so suddenly, was quite a shock to

amunity. ULATION AND BETROSPECTION, When the news was received at po-e headquarters some of the officials rded it as a hear and refused to

SAMUEL J. TILDEN DEAD.

believe it. The wires, however, soon settled the question and then began a season of speculation and retrospection. The alleged fraud of 1876 was recalled, and many were the expressions of sympathy for the dead man which representations of sympathy for the dead man which were evoked by the discussion of that event. His noble fight for Hancock in the campaign of 1880 was remembered, and many expressed the opinion that it was defeat of the Democracy in that year that led Mr Tilden to declare he was no longer a car didate for the suffrages of his countrymen. Anecdotes of his early political life, as far back as 1846, when he was a member of the constitutional consention and a member of the asconvention and a member of the as-sembly mingled with memories of his great aversion to official life and his adherences to the principles of his party were heard on every hand. The one great feature of the talk incidental to Mr. Tilden's death was the loss it would be to the Democratic party that has of late been robbed by both of such leaders as Seymour, Hendricks,

John Kelly and others.
"The loss will fall very heavy upon the Democracy," said Gen. Fitz John Porter. "Mr. Tilden was regarded as mentor by many of the leaders of the party, and they will now be at a great loss where to go for advice. I doubt if they can ever replace him. am not surprised to hear of his death, however, for the last time I saw Mr.

seems to me," said Senator Murphy, "that the Democratic party is rapidly going to pieces. All of its shining lights are being taken away by the hand of death. Mr. Tilden twenty-five votes polled in the county. was a man whom the Democratic party can never replace.'

"The Democracy is having hard luck, and no mistake," said Senator Plunkett. "Now that the leader is dead this begins to look very cloudy. Samuel J. Tildan's loss will be f it for many a day after be is laid to rest, and there will never be found a mau to take up the party's cause where he laid it down.

"I had the honor of serving in the Legislature with Mr. Tilden," said ex-Commissioner of Excise Haughton, "and found him to be a man in a million. As a Representative of Mr. Tilden's district I had occasion to meet him very often, and must say as a statesman he was never surpassed His loss is not only a great blow to his party, but to the country as well.'

PLAGE AT HALF MAST. The business men of the city lost no time in paying a tribute to the states man's memory by disp'aving flags at half mast. Every building of promi-nence down town had its flag lowered to half mast. The flags were also dis-played at half mast on all the public building; as soon as the death of Mr. Tilden was verified. NO UNUSUAL SCENES AT GRAMMERCY

PARK. There were no unusual scenes at Mr. Tilden's handsome residence in Grammercy Park today, and as yet no evidence of the death of its owner are displayed in the building. The curtains and windows remain just as they have been since Mr. Tilden left for his yacht Viking and in reading and en-tertaining his friends. He was at-tacked by naussa and diarrhea on servants to day. She states that she heard of the rumor, but as yet had re-ceived no information of the ex-Governor's death. She was inclined to discredit the report, and said that if it were true she would have been notified almost immediately. Telegrams addressed to Mr. Tilden were received diarrhoa returned. He, however, at the house this morning. There

She said that it was only yesterday

AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 4.—Upon receipt of the news of Mr. Tilden's denced by figures 17 and 18, the fordeath, Gov. Hill immediately sent the

THE STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHANNER.
ALBANY, N. Y., August 4, 1886. I learn with deep regret of the death of your distinguished uncle, Samuei J. Tilden. I tender to you and the other relatives my sincere sympathy in your the mud built walls of his ances ora great bereavement. In his death the and accepted a home on the government loses one of her most eminent ment reservations." All the departstatesmen, and our own S are one of ments are full, those of "Correspond its most illustrious sons, Piease inform me at your earliest convenience form me at your earliest convenience so. Published by F. H. R. of the data which may be fixed for 130 Madison street, Chicago. the funeral, as I shall endeavor to at-DAVID B. RILL.

GOV. HILL'S PROCLAMATION. Gov. Hill today issued the follow-

ing proclamation: STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHANGES. I announce to the people of State with sincere regret the death of Samuel J. Tilden. After a long and active career devoted to the public good and the rendition of ardnous and conspicuous services in behalf of the people, he this morning peacefully assed away at his chosen retreat at Greystone, on the banks of the Hudson. The country loses one of its May ablest statesman and New York one the of its foremo t citizens. He was twice a representative in the State Legislature, a member of two constitutional conventions, Governor for two years, and in 1876 was the candidate of one of the greatest parties of the country for the Presidency, and received therefor the electoral votes of his native State, and upon the popular vote was declared the choice of a majority of the voters of the United States. As a private cit'zen and in every public stat'on he was pure and upright, and discharged every trust with conspic-uous fidelity. His last public ut-terance, which structed universal attention, exhibited the same spirit of unselfish patriotism which characterized his whole career and and was in behalf of streng hening the detenses of his country that he loved so well. It is meet that the close of such a life should be marked with more than passing notice. The Legis-I commend to the people of the State such expression of respect for his long. faithful and honorable services as they may deem appropriate. Now, therefore, it is is hereby directed, as a mark of regard for the distinguished mark of regard for the distinguished dead, that the flags upon the Capitol and upon all public buildings of the State, including the armories and arsenals of the National Guard, be displayed at half most until and including the day of the funeral, and the citizens of the State for a like period

are requested to unite in appropriate tokens of respect. Given under my hand and the privy seal of the State, at the Ospitol, in the city of Albany, this the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-

six. By the Governor,
DAVID B. HILL.
INVING R. CRAGIN, Acting Private Secretary

AT WASHINGTON. President Cleveland's Personal Telegram of Condolense. dent has sent the following telegram to Col. Samuel J. Hilden, jr., Grey-

one, Yonkers:
"I have this moment learned of the sudden death of your illustrious rela-tive, Samuel J. Tilden, and hasten to express my individual sorrow in an event by which the State of New York has lost her most distinguished son and the nation one of its wisest and most patriotic counsellors.

"GROVER CLEVELAND." For Additional News See Fourth

DYERSBURG, TENN. An Old Settler Proof That a Man May

Live to Be Old Here.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPRAL. DYERSBURG, TENN, August 4.—Yesterday we had the pleasure to meet James F. Randolph, who is now 85 years old, and one of the first settlers in West Tennessee. He was born October 25, 1801, in Greene county, this State, near Bull's Gap, on Gap creek. He was the first white man to settle in Gibson county. He settled in that county, about six miles east of where Trenton now stands, in the year 1819. He cut the first tree ever cut by a white man in Gibson county, and helpsd to build the first log cabin ever put up in the county, which was then attached to and a part of Stewart county, and the county seat was Dover, on the Tennessee. He was at Jackson, Tenn., when the town was laid off. see, and says there were about twenty-five votes polled in the county. Memphis, Randolph, Fulton and Hickman were the only settlements in this section of country when he came here.

then. Welves and panthers were so plentiful that it was difficult to raise hogs or sheep. The night he was married the wolves "scratched under" and got into his sheep cote and killed every lamb he had. Panthers would frequently catch pigs under the house. The old man is a lutle hard of hearing, but otherwise he seems vigorous and well preserved and bids fair to live ten years longer. He is living with his son-in-law, B. G. Pate, in this county, and we hope the parties who are now engaged in writing up the

Says elk, deer, turkey and bear were very plentiful then. There were no buffalo east of the Mississippi river

LITERARY NOTES.

history of this country will interview

THE English Illustrated Magazine for August has for frontispiece a study of a head that is perfect in the strength of its lines and the utter simplicity of its beauty. "My Friend Jim," a continued story, leads off, and is still running. It is followed by a well illustrated goes by paper on "Leicester Fields," in which is brought together many famous royaities, artists and literary folk. "The Death of Procus," eraly folk. "The Death of Procus," a poem by Edmond Gossa, is admirably illustrated. "Mere Suzanne," is the title of a story by the well known Katherine S. Macquoid, whose name is a guarantee of the good treatment of any subject. "Old Chester" is another illustrated gussipy article that gives us many glimpses of one of Eogland's most venerable cathedral towns. "The Widow" opens a vista of Sir Roger de Coverly's time and is admirably illus-"A Garden of Memories" continued, McMillan & Co., 112 Fourth avenue, New York, are the publish-

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN AND ORIENTAL JOURNAL for July leads off with an elaborate and carefully prepared and well illustrated article the editor, the Rev. Stephen D. Post, on "The Serpent Symbol in America," from which the conclusion is irresisti ble that it was known in all parts of the continent, the various tribes only differing as to their methods of ex-pressing the symbol. But even in this latter from Michigan. A paper on "The Lodge Dweller," by S. V. Proud-fit, is of special interest to all who believe the Indian and the Mound Builder to be identical, as the writer concludes, "The lodge tweller of the West, though an unquestioned mound builder, has but lately foreaken ment reservations." All the depart Published by F. H. Revell, No.

THE ECLECTIC fills a very unique place in the magazine literature of our language. It is made up each month of the best papers of the best English magazines and reviews articles from the best essayists and strongest and most entertaining writers of Great Britain. The succeeding numbers of The Eclectic are of uniform excellence. only differing as one subject may have greater general interest than another. The number for August has a very long and very varied table of contents. Among the articles we find that which appeared in The Nineteenth Century Magazine for May, which so closely sa irizes the theorists who believe that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays. It is entitled "Who Wrote Dickens?" and is full of humor. "An African Arcadia" gives us a very close view of Kilimanjaro, the great mountain that raises its peak in the very face of the sun and affords every gradation of climate in the heart of Afr.ca. "Genius and Insanity," and "Is Medi-ciae a Progressive Science" will have special attractions for medical men, the first for neurologis's particularly.
"John Webster" is a fine criticism of
a cotemporary of Shakespeare, by
Swinburge, the poet. "Military Tournaments" and "Indian Arms," the latter especially, have great value for the general reader. Altogether it is a superb number. Mansford has it for

The French Elections.

Pan's, August 3.-The completed returns from the election for Conseillers Generaux shows 847 Republican and 411 Conservative candidates were successful. In 177 districts there will have to be second ballotings. The Republicaus gain 76, the Conserva-

Fatal Botter Explision. PITTEBURG, PA , August 3 .- A boiler in the shops of the Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigation Company, at Lansford, exploded at noon. as heard from eight men were injured one killed and two others are expected to die. The boller was put up fifteen years ago, when the shops were built, and has been condemned sev-

eral times. Sudden Death. Kansas City, August 3.—Mr. John T. Eikins, of this city, died suddenly near Salido, Col., yesterday afternoon, of heart disease, while on a fishing ex-cursion. The deceased had large cursion. The decreased had large money stud cattle interests in Colo-rado, where he served as State Senator Wagmingrow, August 4.—The Presi-brother of Hon. Stephan B. Elking.

DISCUSSED AT LENGTH IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. What an American Citizen Says of the Pending Difficulty-Mexico's Fighting Strength.

> Washington, August 4.—The fea-ture of the proceedings in the House today was the debate on the Cutting resolution. After the transaction of some routine business, the resolution was reported by Mr. Belmont from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and unanimous consent obtained for its immediate consideration.

> Mr, Hitt, of Illinois, said that the resolutions seemed to be the unani-mous report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The resolutions had been adopted by the committee yesterday, when the correspondence upon which they were based was in manu-script, and when the only information before the committee was contained in the report of the Secretary of State. In that report it was stated that a demand had been made for the release of Cut-ting, and that the Mexican Government had refused to release him. Acting upon this, he (Mr. Hit') had assented to the resolutions. Since then he had read the correspondence, and instead of the Mexican Government having refused the demand of the United States it had shown every spirit of compliance. There was no evasion, there was no defiance, there was very nearly humiliation in the tone of that feeble government before the sudden defiant demand of the Secretary of State in the name of the

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, inquired whether Cutting was not still in jail. Mr. Hitt replied that he was, but said that upon the interference of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs he had been offered his release on bail, which he scornfully refused. That was the mischief making Consul there, who made speeches to crowds the streets about vindicating the rights of his country. That was the incurnation of indiscretion who had charge of our foreign affairs there. Cutting, acting by the advice of the Consul, declared that his case was no longer an individual, but an international affair, and persisted in sitting in his prison when he could walk out

any moment he pleased.
Mr. Crain, of Texas, said that so far from declining the offer to be released on ball, Cutting had been convicted and was now awaiting sentence.

Mr. Hitt said that Congress had no official information about that. He had heard three or four versions of that today from various newspapers and various persons, and one man had told him that the Mexican authorities expected to get at the end of the case oday and toat the man would te at liberty. But he did not know that there was a word of truth in any one of these s'ories. The government was doing in this case what it had done in a hundred other .cases-interfering to secure the release of one of its citizens There was every prospect of cordial co-opera ion by Mex'co, and he did not believe that the Democratic Secretary of State was so incompetent that he could not successfully carry on this case with Mexico when he had been so successful in other cases. Could Mexico, take Eugland, bring a float to bom-bard New York? No; and gentlemen, might suggest the answer to the question why in the case of one country matters were conducted s'owly, and in the case of the other great swiftness was used. He had confidence in the Secretary of State. He believed the Secretary was competent to manage a diplomatic complication. The demand he had made had been answered in a friendly spirit. It was for our interest, it was for the sake of all nations that we should preserve peace. The Secretary knew that he had the backing of all Congress and all Americans in defending the rights of Americans everywhere. Never has there been any uncertainty of voice uttered by this or any other Congress on that

Mr. King, of Linislana, said that Consul Brigham was a constituent of his, and he knew him to be a man of high standing and learning and one fully qualified for the position he held. Mr. Belmont, of New York, was somewhat surprised that his colleague (Mr. Hitt), should have changed his opinion on this subject. His friend denied that Mexico and refused the demands of this country, but he could find no bet'er authority than the Sec-retary of State, and that officer had declared that Mexico had refuse to release Cutting. He commented upon and denied the correctness of the position taken by Mexico and upon which the case hinges. At this point the debate closed and

the House adjourned, without taking action, until tomorrow morning at 10

What an American Citizen Says of the Cutting Case,

Sr. Louis, Mo., August 4.—Mr. B. F. Biven, a citizen of the United States and an owner of extensive mines in Mexico, is in the city. Mr. Bevins spends the greater part of his time in the City of Mexico, where he attends to his business interests, and says that his estimate of the difficulty between the Mexican Government and the United States over the Cutting affair is based upon facts. In an interview isst evening he is reported to have "No, the people of Mexico are not much excited over the affair; they appreciate that it amounts to nothing and can lead to nothing serious, and they treat it with contempt. If the Texans were as sensible as the Mexicans the matter would have been entirely dropped before this. Those rampant Texans who are howling for war are the scum of the people. They seem to be just spoiling for a fight, but they are the kind who run at the first smell of gunpowder. The best American citizens in Mexico and in Texas condemn the agitation. As I was coming up I stopped along at several places, and I did not find one in elligent American who does not think Cutting ought to have at least five years in the peniten lary. Why, this man Cutting is well known as a low lived fellow who has been in trou-ble before. He runs his paper at El Paso, Texas. He had some trouble with a Mexican at Paso del Norte, a town just across the the river from Est Paso, and after it was over he invented a vile slander against his enemy, which was published I believe at Paso de Morte. At le sati its was not printed ther conting one tit abroad there, which unds the Mexican law amounts to enemt the minimal content of the content of th can law, amounts to about the came thing. Cutting was arrested and taken before a magistrate. He was allowed to free himself by making a written retraction of the libel, and he returned to El Paso. There he printed the libel in he paper in a good deal worse form than before, in Spanish, and took him papers over to Paso del his papers over to Paso del Norts himself and sold them. Of course he was again arrested and that is how he comes to

EDITOR CUTTING'S CASE be in fail now. He is smart enough to see that by being made a martyr he can become notorious, and make money out of his notoriety. He has been offered release on staw bail, but he draws himself up with assumed patriotic dignity and says: 'No; I am in the hands of my country, and she will care for me.' 'B.h., it is desensing. And Gov. Indeed of Transconding. gusting. And Gov. Ireland, of Texas, cavorts around and smells of war, and is paving his way to the United States Senate. And Secretary Bayard de-mands Cutting's immediate surrender. Wny den't he back up his correspondence? He would not dare to send soldiers. It would be a most infamous outrege, and even he would not go to

MEXICO'S FIGHTING STRENGTH Quite 500,000 Men, of Which She Can Put 250 000 in the Field at Once,

The New York Herald, anticipating possible trouble with Mexico, has had prepared an article upon the military strength of the sister Republic, from which we learn that "should the Unized States be compelled to whip Mexico into compliance with her international obligations, we would find the task a much more difficult one than people appear to suppose. Some of our military men and others who may be looked upon as leaders of public opinion laugh to scorn the idea that the sister Republic could offer any considerable resistance to an American armed force, and in support of their opinions they are fond of repeating the fact that Gen. Scott captured the City of Mexico with a field force of about 12,000 men. People who think that such an undertaking could be successfully attempted now are quite satray in their calculations. We en the American army occupied Mexico it had only to deal with the thoroughly unpopular, corrupt and tyrannical Dictator, Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Ans. So vary much disgusted were the Mexicans with the ruinous disgusted ru e of this despot that the majority of them looked upon the invading Americans rather in the light of riends and deliverers from bandage than of national enemies. This condition it now changed a together

Mexico has fought her way to a federal constitution. She defeated the French invading army of about 48,000 men. She speedily put down the monarchical conspiracy to establish an empire within her borders, and has succeeded wonderfully during the last ten or fif cen years in consolidating her political institutions and in organizing a most effic ent, well equipp ≥d

ABLE TO PUT 250,000 MEN UNDER ARMS. Mexico contains at the present time a population of 11,000,600. It is true that seven-tenths of this population are composed of docile Indiana or ha f breeds, but it must not be forgotten that this same class of people furnishes most excellent fighting mater al. They can live on the smell of an oil rag, march almost incredible distances, suffer all sorts of hardships uncomplainingly, and are, as a rule, fearless of death. If Mexico could apply to her people the same principles of military organization that are applied in Germany, France and some other European nations, she could place in line an army of not less than 450,000 fighting men. The financial resources of country would not, however, admit of the calling to arms of more than one-half of this number of men at one time. Thus, while the resisting power of Mexico might be set down at about 500,000 men, to be employed successively, as occasion might require, she could hardly by her greatest effort place in campsign at any one period over 250,000 soldiers. Durpoorly equipped troops; but this was at a period when the od Church party had at lesst 35,000 Mexican men under arms in the rervice of France and of the Archduke Maximilian. Tais shows that even in those days, when scarcity of arms, and not a lack of men, afforded an inadequate measure of Mexico's fighting power, she

the contending parties an aggregate of 132,000 men. EXPERIENCED MILITARY LEADERS The army of Mexico was organized in a method analogous to that of France. It is in four divisions, each under the command of a general of division, a rank that corresponds to that of major general in the American service, the highest grade that can be attained in the Mex can army. of the best known generals of division are Portirio Diaz, President of the Republic; Mariano Escobedo, the con-qui ror of Maximilian; Ramon Co ono, Felipe B. B. rriozabal, Fostenes Rocha, Pedro Hinojosa, the Minister of War; Manuel Gonzalez, ex-President; Geronimo Trevino, Jose Justo Alvarez, Ignacio Antil on and a dozen others more or less. Some of these general officers, such as Sostenes Rocha, Jose Justo Alvarez and Igaac o Antillon are graduates of the Chapultepec National Military Academy, while the others at ained their rank through long continued and distinguished services. Escapedo is now on the retired list, and Corona and Gonzali z are now on very cordial terms with the present government. Porfirio Diez is by far the mest brill aut and successful commander that his country can boast of He is a revolutionist by pro ession and predilection and some what of a tyrant by nature. Same of his operations in and sround the city of Pueble during the last days of Maximilian's reign were of such a character, although on a smaller scale, as to entitle them to be compared with Benaparte's first Italian campaign.

had arrayed under one or the other of

WIDE SCOPE OF EXECUTIVE POWER The President of Mexico is, under the constitution of 1857, commander-in-chief of the national army and navy. The latter branch of the service is yet in its infancy, composed as it is of only four gunboats, two of these to goard the Atlantic and the others the Pacific coast of the Republic. The Minister of War holds similar relations to the President as does cur own Secretary of War to Mr. Cevelend, with this difference, that in Mexico the powers of the War Minister are much more extended and absolute than is the case in this country. In Mexico the Minister of War does not, to a certain extent, care much what Congress may think or say of his manipulations in office. The Minis'er makes his estimates and Congress generally adopts them without wincing or inquiring wherefore they are made. Congress is, for the most part, the servant of the Executive. The exce to public opinion, this unimportant item being manufactured to order by the subsidized press of the govern-ment. And be it understood that in Mexico there are, as a general rule only two classes of newspapers-those that are in the pay of the Executive and those that torough their persistent opposit on to this power aspire to be put on the pay roll.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY. The regular army of Mexico, as or-gauized after the fall of Maximilian, was divided into four divisions of 6000

men each, thus constituting an effec-tive field force of 24,000 men. Each division consisted of two brigades of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, one of art llery and a small engineer force. Each infantry brigade comis ed of three regiments, each one supposed to eighty-eight men each. This brought up the divisional infantry in each brigade to a strength of 2100, or 4200 bayonets to the division. The cavalry was made up of two regiments, each one of four squadrons. The regiment counted 620 sabers; that is, 155 for each squadron. The two cavalry regiments showed a mounted strength of 1240 troopers. The brigade of artiflery atched to the division was formed of four batteries, the whole being cus-tomarily under the command of a colonel or a general officer. Two of the batteries were armed with what is called battalion guns, in the nature of eight pounder field pieces, the purpose of maneuvering with the infantry; one was fur-nished with beavy twelve pounder guns, and it acted as a battery of position; the remaining tactical unit of this arm being equipped as a light or mountain battery to operate with cavalry or in a difficult country. Each battery is rated as mustering one hundred gunners and drivers. footing the strength of each of the four divisions of the army may be computed as follows:

Six regiments infantry, 700 men each .. 4,290 Two reg ments cavalry, 620 men each... Four batteries artillery, 100 men each... Engineers, troops and staff....

..6,000 INPANTRY AND CAVALRY STRENGTH-

ENED. This general plan of tactical organizet on is the one that is, with some slight modification, in force today. One of the most notable of these modifications is the change that has taken place in the infantry. This arm is now organized into single battalion regiments, on the French and German plan. That is, each infantry regiment s now composed of four companies, and each of these has a nominal strength of 250 enlisted men on its muster rolls. Thus, while the tactical unit of the infantry in former times could not turn out more than 700 men, it can, by this change, now put 960 sin setive service. Among other good effects brought about by this modification it has increased strength of the army from the 24,000 which it was originally intended to number to more than 40,000 fighting men of all arms. It may be added that the cavalry has also been strangthened. TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS OF THE RE-

PUBLIC. The divisional headquarters of the army are: First Division, City of Mex-ico; Second Division, Tebuacan de los Granades; Third Division, San Luis Poto-i; Fourth Division, Guadalajara. The country is mapped out into territerial divisions or districts. and there again into what are called military zones. Each of these zones s under command of an efficer who reports directly to the Minister of War. This lessens the influence of the division commanders, concentrates the power in the Minister's hands, and minimizes the chances of pronunciamentos. Formerly the artillery brigades were stationed in the cities where their respective divisional headquarters were located. This is not the case now. The force of this arm have long ago been called into the City of Mexico, so that they can be under the eye of the Minister, who by this means is able to prevent their commanders from forming relations of too intimate a charac er with the nuthe wars with France and merous generals and chiefs who have with Maximilian the government of Juarez had under arms about 97,000 through the ingratitude of President poorly equipped troops; but this was their professional and who are always ready for a revo lution, no matter what side may turn

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

As far back as the year 1860 the Mexicans were able to manufacture rified brass field pieces. They have now in operation at the capital a small arms factory under the control of the Artillery Department that can turn out a few bundred stand of arms weekly. They have had several powder factories for many years in operation, but the powder made in them is not of good quality. There is also an ammunition factory on the American plan at the Cindadela, in Mexico. The rifles that are now being turned out for their infantry are more like toy gues than anything, else. are of very light caliber-43-and short in proportion, so that they could not compete with the Springfield rifle of 45 caliber that is now in the hands of the American troops The Mexican troops, with all their valor, are, as a general rule, very bad marksmen. The ma erial of their artillery is the finest that can be had for money, but the average ar i leryman could not hit a hayetack at 100 yards range. It is only about two years since the goverament of Gen. Gonza'es purchased in France no less than eighteen bat-teries of the new and approved French steel field pieces of eight and a half centimeters caliber, known as the De Bange gun . Much of the smaller classes of army equipments are made in the country. The Mexican civalry is famous for its fearless riders and valorous troopers, but it would be altogether too light for an encounter with the same arm of the American

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Prof. Chs. Ludwig Von Seeger

Professor of Mariene, at the Royal University; Knight of the Land American Order of the Iron Louis; Knight American Order of the Royal Span-Order of Limbella; Knight of the Royal Span order of the Red Engle; Checatice of the Legion of Honor, Etc., Exp., says; "LIEBIG CO.'S COCA BEEF TONIC "LIEBIG CO, S COCA BEEF TONIC should not be confounded with the horde of trashy cure-alis. It is in no sense or the word a patent remedy. I am thoroughly conversant with its mode of preparation, and know it to be not only a legitimate pharmasceatical product, but also worthy of the high commendations it has received in all parts of the world. It contains essence of Beef, Coca, Quinine, Iron and Calisaya, which are dissolved in pure senuine Spanish Innerial Crown Sherry."

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CHANCERY SALE

REAL ESTATE

No. 5407, R. D.—Chancery Court of Sheby county—State of Tennessee, for use, etc., vs. F. W. Smith et al.

Divirtue of an interlocutory decree for sale, entered in the above cause on the 20th day of January, 1886, Minute Book 51, page 251, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's effice, court-house of Shelby county, Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, August 7, 1886, within legal hours, the following described projerty, situated in Shelby county, Tenn., to-wit: property, situated in Shelby county, Tenn., to-wit:

Part of country lot 505, fronting 12 feet on the south side of Carroll avenue, 44% feet east of Geo. P. Cooper's lot and west of and adjoining Mary Welford's, by a depth of 179 feet, 8th ward.

Lot 1 and 2 Rembert's subdivision, fronting 50 feet on the east side of Manassas street, 50 feet north of Hawley street, by a depth of 146% feet.

Part of lot F. country lot 501, fronting 25 feet on the north side of Washington street, 62 feet west of B. Babb's lot, by a depth of 154 feet.

Part of country lot 499, fronting 75 feet on the north side of Adams street, northwest corner of Yates avenue, by a depth of 185% feet.

Lot 2. country lot 519, fronting 50 feet on the west side of Johnson avenue, and running back west between parallel lines and parallel with Auction street, 190 feet to an alley.

Lot 10, country lot 519, fronting 25 5-6 feet

parallel with Auction street, 190 feet to an alley.

Lot 10, country lot 519, fronting 28 5-6 feet on the seatside of Covington road, southeast corner of alley south of Auction street, by a depth o 190% feet—9th ward.

Lot 14, country lot 519, fronting 28 10-12 feet on the cast side of Covington road, 28 5-6 feet south of alley south of Auction street, by a depth of 160% set.

West half of lot 62, country lot 496, fronting 30 feet on the north side of Maiison street, by a depth of 148% feet—8th ward.

Terms of Sale—On a credit of six months; notes with good security, bearing interest from date required; lien retained to secure same, and equity of redemption barred.

This July 7, 1882.

S. I. McDO WELLs, Clerk and Master.

By H. F. Welsh, Deputy C. and M.

CHANCERY SALE -OF-REAL ESTATE

No. 5432., R. D.-Chancery Court of Shelby county-State of Tennessee vs. J. E. Bige-DY virtue of an interlecutory decree for sale entered in the above muse on the thday of Janusry, 1886, M. 8. 51, page 1, I will sell, at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, courthouse of Shelby county, Memphis, Tennessee, on

Saturday, August 31, 1886,

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county. Tennossec to wit:

Lot 14, block 23, fronting 50 fest on the north side of Broadway, northeast corner of alley east of Sixth street.

Lot 20, block 29, fronting 45 feet on the east side of Sixth street, 50 feet north of Alabama street, 10th ward, by a depth of 137% feet. Sold as property of E. F. Cooney and H. B. Andrews.

street, 10th ward, by a depth of 137% test. Sold as property of E. F. Cooney and H. E. Andrews.

Lot 28, block 11, fronting 25 feet on the south side of Broadway street, sentheast corner of alley east of Second street, 10th ward, by a depth of 170 feet.

Lot 29, block 11, fronting 25 feet on the south side of Broadway street (adjoining lot 28), by a depth of 170 feet.

Lot 29, block 11, fronting 25 feet on the south side of Broadway street (adjoining for 28), by a depth of 170 feet.

Lot 29, block 12, block 13, and 18, a

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS P THE RUMAN RODY ESLABORD, DEVELOPE CHANCERY SALE

REAL ESTATE

No. 335, R.—Chancery Court of Shelby Country—Wm Morrow vs. P. P. Fraim.—Ro. 4524, R. D.—H. P. Hohago, administrator, etc., vs. M. C. Fraim et al.

D'a virtue of an interlocatory decree for sale, entered in the above cause on the day of July. 1886, entered in M. B. 59, pages 516 and 538. I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, Court-House of Shelby county, Memphia, Tenn., on.

Saturday, Angust 14, 1876.

Shelby county, Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, Amgrast 14, 1886.

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county Tennasses, to wit:

Lot 2, of P. P. Fraim's subdivision at part of C. L. 478, frontus 50 feet on the north side of Jefferson atreet by a death of 148% feet, and hounded on the next by haven Gaycotto, Lot No.4 of same subdivision, frontus about 110 feet on the north side of alley just march of lot 2, running back about 65 feet, and bounded on the sast by said bayon. Also, lots 16, 17, 18 and 19 of P. P. Fraim's subdivision of 1014 and 5 and part of lot 3 of C. L. 494-all of said lots fronting 50 feet on sent side of Monroe street extended, except 19, which has a death of 104 feet, which lots run back to Mrs. S. W. Campboll's lot, as now inclosed by her lency. Bidson lots 17, 18 and 19 will commence with raised bid of Theo. Read.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of purchase money paid in cash; balance in six and twelve months; interest-bearing noises with security required; lien retained to secure same, and equity of redemption barred. This July 19, 1856.

S. I. McDow Hull, Clerk and Master. By H. F. Walsh, Deputy C. and M.
Maione & Watson, Taylor & Carroll, F. H. & C. W. Heiskell, Sols.

DEMOCRATS TO THE FRONT—To all persons seeking Government Employment in any of the departments as Washington, or any other positions under the Government, I will send full instruction to the two persons to bothen the same, and Blank Furms of Application on receipt of the Delig. Address FORTS. LOCK.-box 2868, Glaunge